

Woodville Republican.

THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY

FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION

Volume 30.

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Number 4

THE REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY OWEN S. KELLY:

Office on the North Side of the Public Square West of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS:

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for State Offices \$10.00; for County Offices, \$5.00—invariable in advance.

BOOK AND JOB WORK of all description, executed at this office, at New Orleans prices, with neatness and despatch.

Steamboats.

NEW PACKET,

FOR Williamsport, Bayou Sara, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Baton Rouge, and intermediate Ports.

BELLA DONNA—Capt. Brady.

In place of the E. D. White.

THE new and splendid boat, BELLA DONNA, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, and Bayou Sara every WEDNESDAY, after the arrival of the cars.

Aug. 31, 1852. ly

U. S. Mail Packet—Twice a Week.

THE fine new double engine passenger steamer GIPSY, Capt. James H. Ure, leaves New Orleans every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock for the Coast Plaquemine, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara and intermediate landings. Returning leaves Bayou Sara on Monday and Thursday, after the arrival of the cars.

MENARD & VIGNAUD, Agents.

j29-ly 16 Bienville st., New Orleans.

For New Orleans.

Four Times a Week.

THE fine Steamer EMPEROR, Capt. COTTER, and NEW LATONA, Capt. HOOPER, leaves Bayou Sara, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the cars from Woodville.

The EMPEROR, leaves New Orleans, Saturday, evening, and Wednesday morning. The NEW LATONA, on Monday evening, and Friday morning.

sep. 21, 1852—ly

L. T. MADDOX,

Coach Maker and Repairer, Bayou Sara

KEEPS constantly on hand a full assortment of NEW BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., and every variety of HARNESS, which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. Also, all kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Fitting up large Carriages, \$10, and Buggies, \$5. All work must be contracted for before commenced. Cash required for repairs.

j29-ly

Planter's Exchange Hotel.

THIS Establishment, in Bayou Sara, La., has been fitted up, by the undersigned, at great expense, for the express purpose of extending a general accommodation to the traveling public. The beds, rooms and furniture are all new, and as good as can be found in the State. Meals at all hours, and admittance can be had at any hour of the night. Strict attention paid to travelers. Give me a call.

W. H. GLASS.

Bayou Sara, Dec. 21, 1852—ly

Provisions Provisions—

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. S. SIMON.

Woodville, July 13, 1852.

Fancy Store.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodville, and his friends in general, that he has just opened at his store, on Commercial Row, a large and elegant selection of fancy and useful articles, among which, are the following:

Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Gloves all kinds; Riding-whips, and Walking-canes; Tooth brushes, Pocket knives and Combs; Razors, Razor-straps and Shaving-soaps; Perfumery of all kinds, colors and scents; Hair oil of the best quality; Soap, Starch, Indigo Candles, Sardines, Lobsters and Salmon; Pickles, Pickled, Currants and Citron; Olive oil Bay water and Catsups; Peasants, Almonds and Brazilian nuts; Filberts, English Walnuts, Oranges, Apples &c.

ALSO—The best Tobacco and Segars, will always be kept on hand, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments but which are now too numerous to mention.

W. A. HASSELL.

Woodville, February, 11th, 1851-ly.

Excelsior Yeast Powder.

THE Dyspeptic it is invaluable as it tends to neutralize acidity, and relieve heart-burn, making the bread or pastry light, sweet and short, without the unhealthy influence of so much lard, or butter, generally used. For sale by

C. B. EPLER.

Commercial Row.

d14-4w

POETICAL

Moral Cosmetics.

From the Protestant Churchman.

Ye who would have your features florid,
Little limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead
From age's devastations horrid,
Adopt this plan:
Twill make, in climate cold or torrid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxurious diet;
Restrain the passions' lawless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay:
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship pleasure,
But find your riches, dearest treasure.
In God, his word, his work, not leisure!
The mind, not sense,
Is the sole scale by which to measure
Your upulence.

This is the solace, this the science,
Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance,
That disappoints no man's reliance,
Hate's his state:
But challenges with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

CRAWFORD'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON,

&c.—A correspondent of the London

Chronicle, writing from Rome, makes

the following comments upon Craw-

ford's statue of Washington, which he

is engaged in executing, by order of

the State of Virginia:

"It will be the largest national monu-

ment of the kind existing. Rauch's

statue of Frederick the Great, at Ber-

lin, is of considerably less proportions.

The base of the Washington monument

is a complete circle; on this a star,

with six points is raised, and on this

rests the actual base to the equestrian

figure of America's great man. Six

figures surround the pedestal—Henry,

Lee, Mason, Marshall, Allen, and Jeffer-

son. The whole is on a gigantic

scale, from sixty to seventy feet high,

and is grandly represented. The fig-

ures of Jefferson and Henry are com-

pleted, and have already been forward-

ed to Muller's celebrated foundry, at

Munich, to be cast in bronze; the

others will successively be sent to the

same place, and for the same purpose.

The whole composition bears the stamp

of greatness, and testifies the vast

conception of the artist. He is at present

raising the figure of Washington's horse

a real mould of clay. A small model

of the monument as it will be when

completed, decorates the immense

studio in which this mammoth work is

being executed. The sides of the pedes-

tal are decorated by two very handsome

basso-reliefs: the one representing the

arms of the State; the other is sym-

bolic—a figure of Liberty, with its foot

on Tyranny, surrounded by the motto,

'Ere semper tyrannis. The Papal Govern-

ment, last year, made a very hand-

some donation of an immense block of

marble for the works."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—George Bar-

croft, Esq., in a lecture before the New

York Historical Society, reported in the

Times, pays an eloquent tribute to the

philosopher:

"Not the half of Franklin's merits

have been told. He was the true

father of the American Union. It was

he who went forth to lay the founda-

tion of that great design at Albany;

and in New York he lifted up his voice.

Here among us he appeared as the

apostle of the Union. It was Franklin

who suggested the Congress of 1774,

and but for his wisdom, and the con-

fidence that wisdom inspired, it is a

matter of doubt whether that Congress

would have taken effect. It was

Franklin who suggested the bond of

the Union which binds these States

from Florida to Maine. Franklin was

the greatest diplomatist of the eight-

teenth century. He never spoke a

word too soon; he never spoke a word

too late; he never spoke a word too

much; he never failed to speak the

right word at the right season."

SUCCESS OF THE CALORIC STEAM EN-

GINE.—The New York Post of Tuesday

says:

"The new Caloric ship, the Ericsson

went down the bay this morning in fine

style. She was going, at the time our

informant saw her, at the rate of eight

or ten knots an hour, and was a beau-

tiful sight. This was the Engineer's

trial trip, and in a few days, we learn,

a trial trip, to which the press and

others will be invited, is to be made.

There is now, it is said, no doubt of the

complete success of this important en-

terprise. It will be the grandest tri-

umph in practical art which the age

has known."

A Boston Notion.

The N. Y. Independent gives the following interesting description of the fire alarm now in use in Boston:

Boston is a city of notions, every body knows. America can show no other city so full of matured systems, useful contrivances and odd conveniences as this same Boston. The city maxim seems to be that "there's a best way of doing all things." In public and in domestic affairs, the "old men of Boston" are not content with simple achievement, but they must have achievement by the best methods.

The latest illustration of this is their scientific way of giving a fire alarm, and calling out and guiding their fire department.

If your house takes fire and gets past domestic control, and you feel it necessary to appeal to the municipal authorities for help, do not be at all excited or alarmed. Do not make yourself red in the face, and hoarse with shouting. Put on your hat and run to your neighbor's house. You see that little iron box fastened against the wall; step into the store, ask quietly for the key, adding, "my house is on fire." By way of apology for the intrusion; now unlock the little iron door, and remembering that the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home, obey the inscription and "turn six times slowly." Your responsibility is ended. You have done all you need do. Boston will take care of your house. Shut too the little door. Hurray home or the engines will be there before you!

Every bell in the city, and several more across the water are telling people where you live, and that your house is on fire. In other parts of the city, men with glazed hats and brass trumpets may be seen running to these same little iron boxes; they seem to whisper a moment, then they listen, then they look very knowing, and slap the door to; and here they come, all pell mell, to your help. How much time has elapsed since you needed help. Perhaps three minutes. There is a best way of giving an alarm, that's a fact.

But how was it done?

That little iron box you opened was a telegraph station; you can see the wires where they come down through those two iron pipes into the box. The crank you turned is merely a contrivance that enables an inexperienced person to send the only message ever sent from this box—its own number. Just so a hand-organ enables the grinder to play one tune well, even though he be no organist. You turned it six times. Once would have been enough, but six times over, and every time the same number, there could be no mistake. The central office knew in an instant of your distress.

Yes, but how did that make the bells ring all over the city, and East Boston, too? Do they keep a sexton at every bell-rope all the time, ready to pull when any body telegraphs?

No, that would be just as bad as the N. York plan of keeping watchmen up in the fire towers, on a perpetual lookout. That would not be scientific enough for a "best" way. But you know a church clock strikes the hour without any help from the sexton except to wind it up. Just so the bells are rung for fire; in every steeple these machines will strike several hundred blows each, with their heavy hammers, by being wound up once. When you sent off your despatch, it went direct to a third-story room on Court Square, and was read by a man whose business it is to attend to such messages. From this same room he can, by touching a key, send by another set of wires, a current of galvanism to every steeple in the city. If you look you can see those wires entering every steeple that holds a good bell. When this galvanic current passes into the several steeples it circulates in each around a bar of soft iron, which instantly becomes a powerful magnet strong enough to lift the detent that keeps the striking machine from running.

Now these machines are made so that they would strike one blow and stop, unless the magnet keeps the detent back, and leaves the wheels unlocked and free to run. So this man in the little third-story room, by the Court House (he'll show you how it is done if you call upon him, for he is very courteous to visitors), can, by pressing the proper knob or key, make these heavy bell-hammers strike any number he chooses. And he made them strike the number of your ward.

But how happened the engines and firemen to come straight to my house? There are two or three thousand houses in the ward.

The foreman of every fire company has a key to those useful little iron boxes, and so when he has got to the ward signified by the bells, he runs to the nearest box, and sends a private signal to the man in Court Square, asking "just where is the fire?" and then he listens while the answer comes back in little taps, one, two, three, four, etc., till he learns the number of the very box you opened when you gave the alarm in the first place. Every box has its own number. The bells told the firemen what ward, and the telegraph taps whispered what station box the alarm came from.

Yes, indeed. Five minutes at the beginning of a fire are very precious. But oftentimes so rapid is this system, an alarm will be given, bells rung, boxes consulted, fire found, hose procured and screwed to a Cochituate fireplug, and the fire extinguished, ere the family in danger are well awake.

Many a time, the first thing a man knows of his danger by fire is, that his room is flooded with water.

But this municipal telegraph is used for more purposes than one. In case of riot the police captain can send for help to headquarters. To catch an absconding thief by setting guard at every railroad and steamboat, can be done in five minutes.

Then too, all the city clocks will be huddled together very soon by these wires, and all of them go by one central pendulum, accurately five hundred clocks alike to a second.

Go it, Boston! We shall soon hear of newer notions still. The next move will be to introduce into every first class house city time as well as city water and city gas. Telegraphic time wires will be introduced just as now the water pipes and gas fixtures are. What a millennium of punctuality! Twenty thousand clocks ticking together! Yes, and next we shall hear of a refinement in the fire system. Phillips' annihilators will be built into the walls, their nozzles just peeping out into the room. Convenient wires will be arranged so that a man waked at midnight by the smell of fire, or a red light in his room, will only need reach out his arm to the fire nob, and pull it "six times slowly," and instantly that wakeful, watchful, handy man on Court Square will touch his wires, not to frighten sleep from all the city with his dingy bells, but quietly he'll touch the wire, and smash go the acid bottles in ambushed annihilators; this, quizz, fush-sh-sh, rushes out the humid fire destroying, life preserving vapor. The unseasonable fire surrenders and goes out. But long ere this the solid man has rolled himself back into bed again, tucked the blanket snug about his chin and fallen asleep, blessing the best, the very best, the Boston way of putting out fires.

From the Washington Union.

The French in Sonora and DOMINICA—THE MONROE DECLARATION.

The recent extraordinary intelligence of the revolt of a French colony in the Mexican province of Sonora, of the defeat of the federal troops by the insurgent forces under command of Count Rousset Boulton, and the annexation of the department to the empire of France, by the proclamation of the victorious adventurer, excited through the country a mingled sensation of doubt and astonishment. Viewing the announcement in connexion with the speculation of a portion of the French press, respecting the propriety of encouraging European colonization in Mexico to prevent its absorption by the United States, some of our journals were disposed to credit the singular story, and to anticipate an attempt on the part of the French Government to accept and make good the conquest. By a subtle and ingenious method of reasoning, other circumstances were adduced in support of this position. The New York Herald inclines to this view of the case, in an article which we transfer to our columns.

In our opinion the importance of this affair is very much exaggerated, and its aim and tendency altogether misapprehended. We have no idea that the French Government is in the least implicated in the movement, or that it originates in any concerted plot, nor do we apprehend that it will receive the sanction of the Emperor of France. We take it to be one of a class of adventurous and indefinite outbreaks of ambition or cupidity by which the supremacy of law and social order in the republic of Mexico is prostrated on the fields of industry made desolate. It is agreed that the immediate provocation of the conflict between Count Boulton's followers and the Mexican authorities grew out of some misunderstanding in relation to the title to the mine of Arizona; and that the origin of the French colony in Sonora was accidental and for commercial ends, rather than formed by design and for political effect. Moreover, by one, and in our judgment the more probable account, Boulton has simply proclaimed the independence of Sonora, without reference to its annexation to France. The same account intimates that the probable result of the affair will be the annexation of Sonora to the U. S.

The view here presented of the insurrection in Mexican Sonora strikes us as the correct view of the matter. However ambitious Napoleon III may be of colonial conquest, he is hardly so stupid as to believe that this Government will suffer him to plant his foot on the confines of California. He would not expend his energies in so foolish and futile an effort as this Sonora plot. If he covets a foothold on this hemisphere, he will doubtless seek to compass his purpose by some surer, safer, and wiser scheme.

That the French Government does entertain the purpose of extending its power on the American continent is scarcely a matter of doubt; in fact, at this very moment this purpose is in process of accomplishment. Some time since, it was announced that a French squadron had taken possession of the peninsula of Samana, in the republic of Dominica, with the avowed intention of fortifying it and converting it into a naval station. This is a most significant and important event. By incredible effort the force of the French navy has been increased, until it is scarcely inferior to that of the British war marine. As a basis for the operations of this immense navy in the waters of the American continent, the peninsula and bay of Samana are appropri-

ated by the French government, under the plausible pretext of protecting the Spanish population of Hayti from the ravages of their negro neighbor, the savage Souleouque. It is said that the President of the Dominican republic is entire in the interests of France, and that he has surrendered the independence of his country to French domination.

The effect of the cession of Samana to France, and the establishment of a French naval station in its bay, will undoubtedly give that government a supreme control over the Dominican republic. By some it is contended that France has in prospect the ulterior object of subjugating the empire of Hayti, and reducing the entire island to its domination; but we do not believe this to be the policy of the French government. Its object is the establishment of a naval depot in the bay of Samana, whence it may securely exert its influence on the affairs of the American continent. The bay of Samana affords one of the finest harbors in the world, and by the fortification of the peninsula, can be made inaccessible to any hostile assault by water. It commands absolutely the Mona passage between Hayti and Puerto Rico, and would enable any naval power possessing it to harass, if not destroy, our commerce round Cape Horn, and with the West Indies and Central America. With a naval force securely stationed in the bay of Samana, France might exert a powerful influence on the political condition of the West India Isles, and in the event of war with this country, might easily ravage our commerce and desolate our coast.

Will the government of the United States suffer France to effect a foothold on this continent, or establish a position in its waters whence it may operate so imperiously on the American affairs? Will not this government remove the pretext under which France acts, by itself assuming the protectorate of Dominica? Shall the Monroe doctrine be maintained? or shall we surrender the principle that the American continents are not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power? The aggressions of France in Dominica have imposed upon our government the imperative duty of deciding this question at once. If it be an open question—if the submission of this government to the usurpations of Great Britain in Central America be not deemed a surrender of the Monroe principle—then is it time to revive it, to reassert and to stand by it, when a chief power of Europe claims itself right in the pathway of our commerce, and from menacingly on our flag. The government of the United States has formerly disclaimed any design of interfering in the affairs of Europe, the time has come when it should enforce the observance of the principle of non-interference in the affairs of this continent, on the ambitious powers of Europe.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

The Approaching Canvass.

The time is not far distant when the democracy will assemble, in accordance with time-honored custom, in State Convention at Jackson, for the purpose of organizing for the approaching canvass. In this connection we desire to make a few suggestions to the democracy to which we invite their respectful attention, particularly that of our contemporaries of the press.

Under the new apportionment, Mississippi is entitled to five members of Congress. There are two opinions as to the manner in which they should be elected. The first is that four members should be chosen by the districts as are at present organized, and a fifth from the State at large; the second is that the entire delegation should be chosen by the State at large, without regard to the districts. It is uncertain which mode the Governor will adopt in his proclamation ordering the election; and for the better understanding of all parties, we entertain the hope that he will at an early day indicate his determination. It would greatly facilitate the arrangements for the organization of parties by dispelling the uncertainty which now rests over the question.

We are clearly of opinion that four members should be chosen by the districts and one by the State at large. The act of the Legislature, passed in 1846, declares in the first section, "that for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States this State shall be and is hereby divided into four Congressional districts;" and the second section provides "that each district shall be entitled to one Representative." That act has never been repealed, and is, therefore now the law of the land. But under the new apportionment, the State is entitled to five members from and after the 4th of March next. In 1842, the Legislature passed "an act to provide for the election of members of Congress in certain cases." The first section of that act provides "that hereafter when any change shall be made in the number of representatives to which this State may be entitled, in the Congress of the United States by virtue of any apportionment law which may be passed by the said Congress, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation, ordering and directing an election to be opened and held at the next general or any special election thereafter, for such additional number of Representatives to which this State may then be entitled to, which said election shall be held and conducted according to the laws then in force in this State." This act also is still in force. It is a sound and universal rule that when two laws on the same subject can be so construed as to give full effect to both, that

construction shall be adopted. The district law certainly does not repeal the last one quoted, because it contains nothing in conflict with its provisions. Then as the district law is still in force each of the districts is entitled to, and must choose one member; and it is equally true that under the law of 1842 the fifth member should be chosen by the State at large, as there are but four districts. What the opinion of the Governor is, however, we do not know, and we hope he will signify his determination at as early a day as possible.

In connection with the subject of the Congressional election, we have a few suggestions to make in reference to at least one of the nominations. We shall cordially acquiesce in the decision of properly constituted conventions of the democratic party, and we therefore feel the greatest interest that such decision shall be wise and just and calculated to advance the welfare of the party and the prosperity of the country. One prominent fact strikes us in this connection. In the convention of the democratic party of the State, the claims of South-west Mississippi have heretofore been entirely disregarded, except in one distinguished instance, and that was Gen. Quitman, and he was one whose name and fame were the common property of the whole State, and his nomination and election a compliment to no particular portion of it. Certainly the democracy of this region have never had a representative in Congress, and we do not fear contradiction to the assertion that the democracy of no portion of the State have been truer, more zealous, more devoted, or more self-sacrificing in support of the party, its principles, and its chosen champions. Nowhere have the democracy had greater opposition to encounter. With a large numerical majority against them heretofore—a majority backed by immense wealth and inflexibly devoted to federalism—they have gone into every contest with fearless hearts and vigorous arms, asking no rewards for themselves, other than the glory of contributing to the victory of the principles of the party.

Having struggled so long, under such adverse circumstances, without the expectation of reward to themselves or the wish to reap any other advantage than that which results from the general success, they have at least succeeded in achieving a brilliant victory. In the recent Presidential election, they have revolutionized Southwest Mississippi. They have carried every whig county except that of Adams, and here they have reduced the whig majority to the meagre amount of seventy-two, where formerly it was from four to five hundred. This is a brilliant result indeed, and now that this portion of the State comes forward and asks at the hands of the party, a simple act of justice, we hope the claim will be favorably responded to. We think that we should have the privilege of naming at least one of the five members of Congress to be elected in November. Not that there are not elsewhere many able and deserving gentlemen of the party who would do honor, in Congress, to their constituency, but because our long neglected claims, our arduous struggles, and our last brilliant victory entitle this section to the highest consideration from the party, and because we have merited, within the circle of the region we have particularly prized, whose talents would adorn the position, and whose energies never have nor ever will falter in the advocacy and defence of democratic principles. Whoever shall be placed on the democratic Congressional ticket from this portion of the State we shall acquiesce. But he should be a man for the times. He should be a young man whose intellect is in its early vigor and capable of grasping the great questions of the day, and appreciating the spirit of this progressive age; whose political record has been without a blemish; who has not tampered for selfish purposes with whiggery; whose devotion to democratic principles is unquestioned and unquestionable; who has rendered services to his party in its past contests; and who has that energy of character, that boldness of heart, and that vigor of will